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TOWN OF PEMBROKE
250th ANNIVERSARY
1712 to 1962

TOWN OF PEMBROKE
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An illustrated historical account of the Town of Pembroke
Incorporated in 1712
and
Its West Parish, since 1820 a part of the Town of Hanson

Prepared and published
by
The 250th Anniversary Committee
in commemoration of the incorporation of the town

●

Ride with me a little way
Down Pembroke's stone-walled roads today,
Here pond and pine in beauty stand,
Historians of the proud old land.

Beatrice Odin Farmer, Editor
Madelon Burbeck Baltzer, Associate Editor
Burton L. Sherman, Photographic Editor
Everett G. Reed, Cartographer

Photo credits to Pembroke Historical Society, Walter Elder, Mrs. Robert Coughlin, Mrs. Roy Andresen, Miss C. Sally Low.

Cover, Old North River Bridge by Burton Sherman

FOREWORD . . .

In this atomic age, when jet bombers leave smoky tails in the Pembroke skies, it is of the utmost importance that we, the living, think again about the history of our town; that we take time to honor its past, to enlighten its newcomers, and to preserve its relics for the generations yet to come.

Pembroke played an important part in the founding of the United States of America. We live and walk on hallowed ground. Men and women born in Pembroke have gone out into the world and won fame and fortune. Military men, shipbuilders, statesmen, poets, songwriters, doctors, lawyers, merchants, chiefs of industry, have sprung from its sturdy, Yankee stock. Pembroke's roots are deep and they reach far back into our country's beginnings. Pilgrim and Puritan lived and died here. So did proud Indian sachems and their dusky people.

Pembroke is a town of great natural beauty. Its many ponds mirror the heavens, its great Cedar Swamp protects a forest primeval. And yet it is an unpretentious town, where each man can be himself with the respect of his neighbor.

The material in this booklet, gathered for the 250th Anniversary of the town, tries to present the essence of Pembroke's background, the devotion of its people and the hope of its onward progress.

We are deeply grateful for the willing help given to us by the committee members from Hanson, and for the cooperation of all whose work appears herein.

The Editors

Old Garrison House

Pembroke's Beginnings

By Beatrice Odin Farmer

Pembroke's history really begins in 1637, when it was a part of the Old Town of Duxbury which was granted its charter in that year. The Bay Path, so called because it was much used by circuit judges and the court officials on their way by horseback from Boston to the Plymouth Court, was the dividing line. All east of the Path, which is now West Elm, Oldham, Centre, and High Streets belonged to Duxbury. All west of it, called the West Parish later, belonged to Hanson.

The eastern part of Pembroke was first settled by hardy white men as an Indian outpost in 1650. Penetration of the unexplored, primeval land was made possible by the North River and its tributaries, which came far inland. Wild turkeys, deer, rabbits, fish and Indian corn lured men over the rocky soil into the deep forests. Cautious trading with the Indians, who were of the friendly Massachusetts tribe, provided many needed provisions for the half-starved Duxbury families. In a short time the white men absorbed so much Indian lore that deerskin clothes, flint arrowheads and fields of maize, became integral parts of their own lives. Unfortunately for them, the Indians swapped land and tool for the wonders of the white man's rum and madeira, for his bright beads and his English clothes.

PEMBROKE'S BEGINNINGS Cont.

As early as 1630, Francis Barker and his brother, noted Plymouth Colony explorers, pushed up the North River and built themselves a house on its banks, which then extended almost to the present center of Pembroke. Called the Old Garrison House due to its fortification during the time of King Phillips' War, and occupied by descendants until 1883, it was known until its demolition some sixty years ago as one of the oldest houses in Massachusetts. The Barkers, in a typical trade of the times, paid the Indians a "quart of sack" or wine for their land, and the land in turn yielded all needed building materials.

Every early town was a religious unit, led by a parish minister. As the population increased and spread out, it became a hardship for so many families to walk or drive horse or oxen from the Bay Path areas through the wild woods to the parish church in Duxbury. In 1711 fifty-four families of northwest Duxbury petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature for their own Meeting House. Negotiations took almost a full year. Tradition has it that the Earl of Pembroke, Keeper of the King's Privy Seal, tired of the many pleas for separate townships, angrily scrawled "Pembroke" where the name Brookfield should have been. For their part the weary petitioners were by then glad to have their own town parish by any name, so Pembroke it became.

"...the town named Pembroke; the inhabitants upon said lands to have, use, exercise and enjoy all immunities and privileges as other towns of this Province have and do by law enjoy; provided that they do within the space of two years next coming, procure and settle an orthodox learned minister of good conversation and set forth a good accommodation of lands for the use of the ministry, and grant their minister an annual maintenance..."

On March 12, 1712, the town was incorporated with proud ceremonies. In 1754 more territory was given to Pembroke by the General Court on petition of the citizens of the West Parish, namely portions of Hanover, Abington, Bridgewater and Halifax, all contiguous to Pembroke. The towns themselves gave ready consent and were glad to be rid of these scattered segments of land.

As news of the events preceding the Boston Tea Party reached Pembroke by outrider and stagecoach mail, the townspeople gathered to express their indignation in no uncertain terms. The historian Bancroft says of our irate citizens who met in the Pembroke Center Meetinghouse:

PEMBROKE'S BEGINNINGS Cont.

"The first official utterance of revolution did not spring from a congress of the colonies, or the future chiefs of the republic; from the rich who falter, or the learned who weigh and debate. The people of the little interior town of Pembroke in Plymouth county, unpretending husbandmen, full of the glory of their descent from the pilgrims, concluded a clear statement of their grievances..."

In 1820, after many parish meetings, the General Court in Boston finally agreed with the majority of the Pembroke parishioners that the West Parish was large enough to become a township on its own, and the petition was granted on February 22. The West Parish of Pembroke then became the present town of Hanson. The borders of Pembroke remain the same to this day.

Now the agitation began for the separation of church and state. The restless Puritans and Pilgrims were breaking up into sects. The parish ministers had far too many demands upon their time and energies. We learn from our own historian, Litchfield, that "in 1819 the Parish Committee was instructed to admonish the Selectmen that the Town's stock of powder must be removed from the Meeting House." In the spring of 1834 the division of church and state in Pembroke was completed. Henceforth the Town Meetings were shifted to a large town gathering place and conducted by a Moderator under the guidance of the Selectmen.

Pembroke counts many famous men among its early great. Its householders were hard-working and hardy and their industrious habits brought comforts and fine homes to the town. The ministers of its churches were strong of character and God-fearing. Men like Reverend Gad Hitchcock, who delivered a fiery election sermon in the presence of Governor Gage, wrote Pembroke's name into the history of the nation. Many were scholars, philosophers and orators. But we have a special salute for one quiet, rather retiring man, Reverend William Bicknell. It was he who despaired of the bare and neglected Common. In 1860, or thereabouts, it was he who planted with his own hand the magnificent pine trees that stand there today, the past beautifying the present and extending a welcome to the future.

PEMBROKE CHURCHES

Helen S. Melanson and the Editors

The need to worship and commune with God, the driving force that had caused them to leave their homes and seek new lands, was felt very keenly by the first settlers in Pembroke. Since the road to Duxbury, back through the woods to the mother church, was long and arduous, they began to worship out under the open sky in a place known as Sabba Day Orchard, situated on the left about half-way down Mountain Avenue from Center Street, where as Litchfield says, "Fifty paces brings you to the location." Here under Joseph Rogers' apple trees, and later in a "rude hut" erected to shelter them from the storms, they listened to their minister, Thomas Parris. As their numbers grew, however, the building was moved, some time between 1708 and 1712, to Pembroke Green, to become a meeting-house for the inhabitants of Upper Duxbury.

Pembroke First Parish Church

PEMBROKE CHURCHES Cont.

Meanwhile, according to the records, many early owners of land in Pembroke had Quaker leanings, including Joseph Rogers, upon whose land the Sabba Day Orchard worshippers met, and his brother Thomas, whose names appear on the first rolls. The Quaker Meeting House was built in Scituate in 1706, and the remarkable feat of moving it to its present location at the corner of Washington and Schoosett Streets was accomplished, according to tradition, either by oxen over the ice or by gundalow, a large flat-bottomed river boat. For over two hundred years, therefore, on the First and Fifth days, Quakers from Marshfield, Hingham, Hanover, and Scituate held quiet services of worship, burial, and marriage. Gradually, however, the Assembly of Quakers became fewer. It was not until 1927, after a period of decline in attendance and disuse of the Meeting House, that Gilbert H. West started a campaign of restoration, and the Pembroke Friends Meeting House Association was formed, sponsored by Friends Meetings in various localities. Meetings are now held regularly during the summer months.

Pembroke became a town in 1712, and on October 22, 1712, the formal organization of the First Church took place. The new parish controlled Pembroke and the areas of Hanson then part of our town. Under the stern guidance of Reverend Daniel Lewis of Hingham, whose wife was Elizabeth Hawke, aunt of the patriot Governor John Hancock, the prosperous parish enlarged the church in 1717, adding pews and space for the Indians. Isaac Thomas, for the sum of 600 pounds, erected a new Meeting House, which was "raised in the old manner 21-22 June 1727." Records show that the old structure, amazingly, was sold and the frame moved to the land of Henry Bosworth in Pembroke Center. This new church had high, square pews, no stoves, and a "mercy seat" at the back, where "aloft in awful state" the minister lectured long and harshly. Pews were auctioned off for ten to twenty-five pounds each, and the names of the owners give a fine clue to the leading citizens of those times. The year 1763 saw the Meeting House enlarged again.

We come now to the events leading up to the Revolutionary war, and the words of Litchfield cannot be improved upon:

"The minister of Pembroke (Mr. Smith) was a staunch patriot and upheld steadfastly the rights of the colonies; but when the Revolution broke out, he had already reached the allotted three score and ten, and enthusiasm for the great enterprise was supplied by Doctor Hitchcock, minister of the West Parish. Between the years 1765 and 1775, there took place in Pembroke a series of famous town meetings held, as were most others until 1786, in the East Meeting House. From that year on it is recorded that every third meeting was held within the limits of the West Precinct.

"In the autumn of 1765, the town was startled by news of the famous Stamp Act, and on Monday 21 October 1765 a meeting was called to take action. This came to no decision, but left the matter in the hands of a Committee and adjourned until evening. Just after nightfall the citizens came together in the old Meeting

High St. Methodist Church

House, dimly lighted by the unsteady flames of a few candles, and listened to the report of the committee. Excitement was tense, and feeling that a crisis was at hand the town adopted their resolution 'by a great majority of votes,' instructing their Representative to use his utmost endeavor 'to postpone the Introduction of said act until the united cries of the Whole Continent may have reached the ears of our most gracious King and the Parliament of Grate Brittain and shall obtain from them who wish neither the death nor loss of their colonies, an answer of Peace.'

"Years passed; the Stamp Act was repealed, but a series of oppressive measures followed in its train, until at last public opinion would endure no more. In December of 1772, three years before the war broke out and four years before independence was resolved upon, a great meeting of all the towns-

Bryantville Methodist Church

Quaker Meeting House

PEMBROKE CHURCHES Cont.

people was held in the Meeting House and a resolution adopted whose every clause bears witness to the keen foresight and unyielding patriotism of its authors. After an array of British acts of oppression and the rights thereby infringed, and a strong statement of the relations which ought to subsist between Great Britain and her colonies, the Resolution closes as follows, more in sorrow than in anger: 'Resolved that if the measures so justly complained of by this province are persisted in and enforced by fleets and Armies they must—we think of it with pain—they will in a little time issue in the Totall Dissolution of the union between mother country and the Colonies to the infinight loss of the Former and regret of the latter'."

*"These words are reputed to be the first public manifesto contemplating independence issued by an American assembly."**

Records of early town meetings show that the Meeting House was once headquarters for the transaction of all business in the Parish. As late as 1818 the Town Collector assessed a Parish Tax. In 1834 the church ceased to receive support from public taxation and henceforth had to rely on voluntary contributions. Years of public debate preceded the passing of this measure.

In 1837 the condemned Meeting House was sold at auction to one Christopher Oakman of Marshfield for the sum of $155-, and a new building was erected upon the site of the old, its present location. Under the spirited direction of the popular pastor, the Reverend Morrill Allen, money was raised in various ways, mostly from assessing the various "squires" of the town, to provide the necessary accoutrements for the interior, which is architecturally the same today. Partial ruin came with the storm of April 8, 1893. When repairs were made, the high pulpit was lowered, the gallery walled up, and the organ loft placed in the northwest corner.

From the records of the late Florence Whitcomb, who was parish clerk for almost half a century, we learn that the church was closed for several years prior to World War II. Through the efforts of the Collamore family, Reverend Arthur Coar was called from retirement and the church reopened. In 1942 a group of church women founded the Restoration Committee, earning money for redecorating and central heating. In 1961, having been served by more than twenty ministers during its history, and now a Community Church, its members, under the guidance

PEMBROKE CHURCHES Cont.

of Reverend Quentin Leisher, voted to construct a parish house, from plans by the Hanover architect, John Beal. This building contains two memorials: the chapel to the memory of William A. Key, long a trustee and beloved town clerk; the auditorium to the memory of John R. Farmer, many years treasurer and parish committee member and devoted and respected holder of several town offices. Dedication services will take place during the 250th Anniversary celebration.

The Bryantville Methodist Church's first records are found in the Methodist Episcopal Society books of 1826. Reverend William Stone was its first pastor. Whittemore Peterson built the frame structure for $925, "with 12 posts, to be finished after the style of the Meeting House in Marshfield, with ye pews to the number of 44." The Church was dedicated in 1828. When the tower was added in 1872, Greenleaf Kilbrith and John Foster gave the bell, inscribed with their names.

In 1913 contributions for extensive repairs came from many well-known persons, including ex-Governor John L. Bates of Boston, whose grandfather was twice pastor of this church, and whose father, Reverend Lewis B. Bates, preached his first sermon here. A much needed addition for the Sunday School was added later, and an extensive three-year building program was set up in 1958.

The High Street Methodist Church is situated just over the town line in Duxbury, but it has many Pembroke members. The present church was built in 1867, an outgrowth of the Methodist Society first organized in Ashdod, Duxbury, in 1829. During the ensuing years business and industry shifted to High Street, and the religious center followed. Some members opposed, withdrew, and erected a small church of their own on the old Ashdod location.

Since 1913 the High Street Church has been affiliated with the Bryantville Church and has shared the same minister. A service of rededication was held on the seventy-fifth anniversary, November 5, 1961, when the chancel and nave were redecorated, the altar changed and two new rooms added, all given by Mrs. Hugh Duffil in memory of her husband.

Reverend Gilbert H. Caldwell has served both the Bryantville and High Street Methodist Churches since June, 1958.

Pembroke First Parish Church, Pembroke Center, with new addition

Indian Woman, Abigail Hyatt Ash descendant of Queen Patience

INDIANS OF PEMBROKE

Russell Herbert Gardner

(Editor's note: The author is a direct descendant of the early Indians of Pembroke. He has spent many years assembling true facts and figures about Indian lineage and legends. His story begins after the Massachusetts tribe, reduced from about three thousand to three hundred by a plague, left Mount Wollaston and came to reside around the fish-filled ponds of Pembroke.)

Many fanciful legends have sprung up through the years concerning the Indians of Old Pembroke centered around the town's many ponds and lakes. Unfortunately these legends contain little true history of the Indians, and much that is myth has become accepted as fact. The real story is now being assembled in detailed authenticity and is as fascinating as any legend or romanticized idea of Indian life presented in former volumes of this nature.

The Indians called this region Mattakeesett, or Old Planting Ground, for the maize fields between Furnace and Oldham Ponds. Dancing Hill by the alewife weir saw many harvest dances, as is testified by the fire pits and the broken pottery and implements which have been unearthed.

In 1662 Josiah Wampatuck, Indian Sachem, son of Chickataubut of Neponset, reserved 900 acres for himself and his heirs

INDIANS OF PEMBROKE Cont.

and 100 acres for George Wampy, his chief man. This was the famous thousand acres, roughly enclosing the ponds of Oldham, Furnace, Great Sandy, Indian Head, and Maquan. The latter two are now in Hanson. The Tunk, the old Indian crossway between Mattakeesett and Satucket, winds its way across the Great Cedar Swamp and on to Titticut.

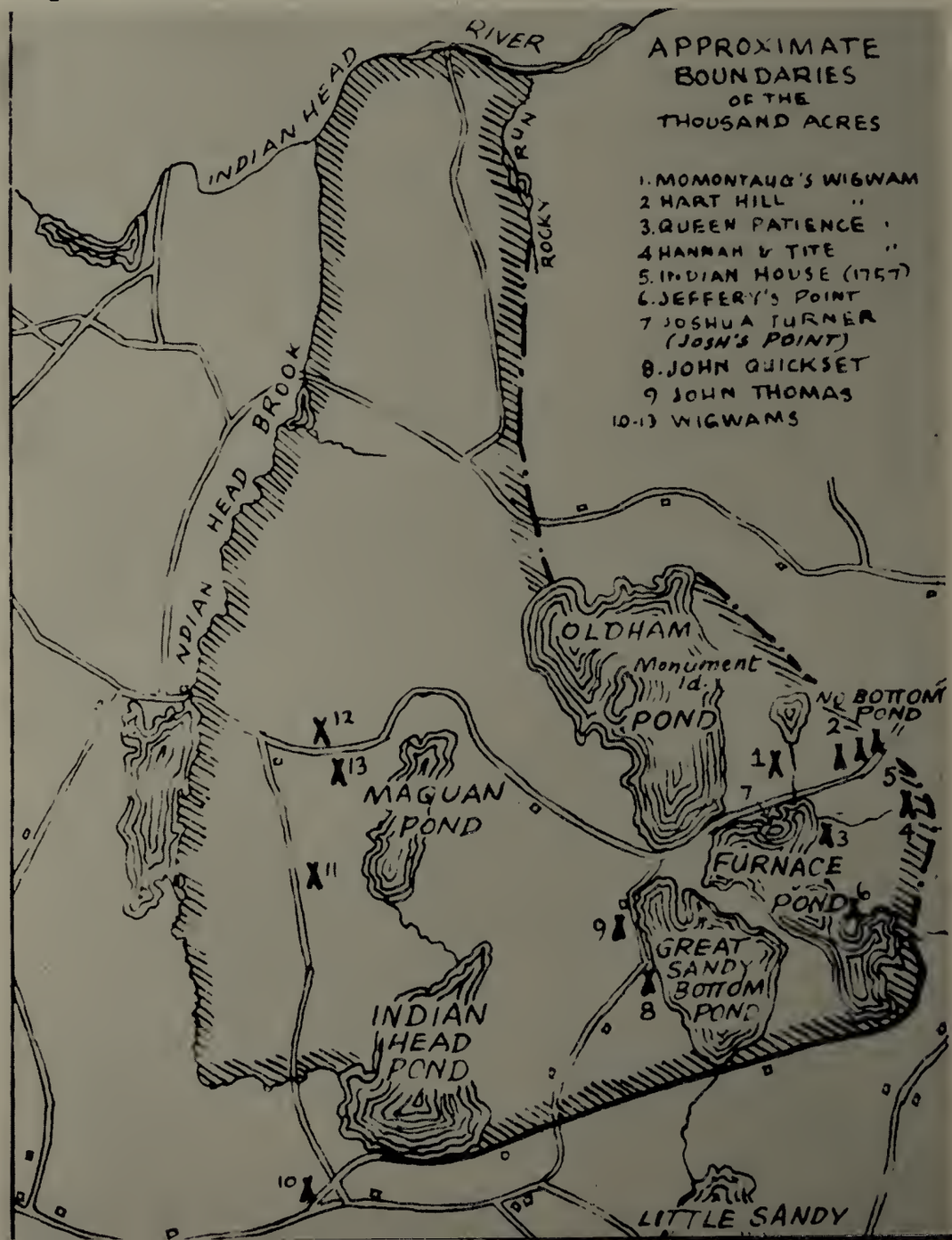
Chickataubut was given a suit of English clothes by Governor Winthrop. He died about 1631 of smallpox and his son Wampatuck succeeded him. For giving his mother a Christian burial, Wampatuck rewarded one John Levitt of Hingham by a gift to his son Josiah of ten acres at Turkey Hill, later called Levitt Hill, which lies north of Silver Lake between Tubbs Meadow and Reed Hollow. Sachems of Satucket visited his wigwam at Joshua's Point on Furnace Pond, shortly before his trip to the Mohawk country, where he was killed by Mohawks. His grave may be seen today at the fort in Fonda, New York.

Indian Woman, Abigail Chummocks Hyatt

INDIANS OF PEMBROKE Cont.

Bryant's map of the Thousand Acres Shows the dwelling of Abigail and her husband, Jeremiah Momentaug of Punkapog, and that of their daughter, Queen Patience, the Sunny Eye of the legends. She married several times: first, Tobias Coombs; second, Joseph Thomas, alias Peter, of Middleboro; and third, one Quason of Cape Cod. Their only daughter, Abigail Quason, married first a Brand and had a son Caleb, and second, Richard Osgood, servant of Thomas Josselyn. John Turner, for thirty years guardian of the last remnants of Wampatuck's family, and others built a cabin for the royal family on the south side of the road opposite Ward Hill and leased all but twenty acres of his land to the Josselyns. Repairs to the cabin later reduced this to seven acres. However, fishing rights were secured to the Queen and her heirs forever and a pew was reserved for the Indians in the Meetinghouse on Pembroke Green.

Map of Indians' Thousand Acres



INDIANS OF PEMBROKE Cont.

The retiring guardian Turner said that the Indians were very troublesome and that he would not do it again for double the recompense. Isaac Barker and Daniel Lewis assisted Turner and Dr. Wadsworth attended the Indians' ills.

Queen Patience and her daughter both died in 1788. The last of their land was sold by 1790. The tribes were all but gone.

The 1830 map of Pembroke shows the cabin of Suky (Osgood) Hyatt, near Pembroke Center on the Josselyn place. She was the daughter of Richard and Abigail (Quason) Osgood and married Richard Hyatt. She died "Suky Joslyn" in 1835, leaving the children Jane and Joseph Williams. Joseph married Abigail Chummucks, a Mashpee, and built a cabin near Hobomock Pond where they raised five children. In the State census of 1861 these children were listed by John Milton Earle, who called the Indians "capable, intelligent, and moral."

Henry Clay Hyatt married Sophia Peterson. Henry and their daughter, Abigail Sophia, participated in Pembroke's 200th anniversary parade. The latter now resides in Hanson with the writer and his family, who are lineal descendants of "Robin of Mattakeesett" and his wife Aquanetta, whose ancestor was called the "courteous sachem" by the Pilgrim fathers.

For the most part the history of the Indians of Pembroke shows that they were friendly and helpful to the first settlers. Disease of the white man decimated their numbers rapidly, however, and though their history mingles at all times with the early records of the town, fate has decreed their disappearance. So it is that our own research becomes very valuable indeed.

Old Indian Home, with Henry Clay Hyatt

Center Street showing First Parish Church and Town Hall

POINTS OF INTEREST

Kenneth B. Ludlow

THE POUND

A unique Pembroke landmark, because there are probably not more than six now existing in all New England, is our Old Stone Pound near the Town Hall. Formerly of wood, it was moved from the Common in 1820. A relic of by-gone customs, it served originally for the "detention of strays and other disturbers of the bovine peace." Its placque reads, "The ox knoweth his owner. In Memoriam. The wooden pound cost the town 40s for the 20x20 structure. The second pound, near the former site, cost $55. in 1824. Repaired by the town in 1909."

THE HERRING RUN

There are many references to the Herring Brook in the town records. An important early industry, the taking of herring caused many a debate, and a student of Pembroke history would find much to chuckle about in the old rules and regulations concerning our famous alewives. According to Litchfield, one of the first town meetings "voated yt iff any person shall from the 10th day of Apeirll to ye 20th day of may, either build or sett up or continnew any dam or stopage in ye heren brook att pembrook so yt ye fish may not conveneintly pas to there pond yt . . . . It shall be alowable for any person whome the town shall appoint to pull down or Remove ye same." Today a small park has been created around the brook at the weir on Barker Street, and each spring tourists come from far and wide to see the thousands of herring returning to the ponds where they were spawned.

POINTS OF INTEREST Cont.

COUNTRY STORES

Only recently modernized, our country stores for years preserved the traditions of the past. The Kenneth B. Henrich market in Pembroke Center dates from the early 1800's and was owned by Isaac Jennings and later by Ira Porter, who added living quarters above the store. Until a new building was erected opposite the G. A. R. Hall in 1958, the Center Post Office was housed here. Today this store, as well as Lang's Market in Bryantville, has taken on a very modern look.

A country store which still retains all the charm of the old days, however, is located in East Pembroke. Owned and operated by the late Chester B. Keene for over fifty years, it is still carried on by George F. Simpson, who has worked there for more than forty years. Customers come from far and wide to buy the old-fashioned sharp wheel cheeses, and the molasses and vinegar still dispensed from barrels in the back room. Because the town line runs down the center of the counter, the clerk stands in Pembroke and the buyer in Duxbury.

Harold Simmons' country store in North Pembroke still retains its quaint look. A post-office is located here as is the custom in many small towns.

OLD ROADS

What are now the back roads of Pembroke were once a part of the post road system between Boston and Plymouth. The old Bay Path followed West Elm Street to Oldham, thence down Center Street to High Street, where it turned right to the Duxbury line. Several inns on these roads gave food and rest to man and beast on the long journey, sheltering many famous people, including Judge Sewall and Judge Lynde of Boston, on their way to the circuit court in Plymouth. Tradition says that the old Garrison House on the corner of Barker and High Streets was at one time a hostelry, as was a long-gone structure at Brimstone Corner. These stone-walled, elm-shaded roads skirted the Great Cedar Swamp, as they do today.

Fire Station at Center

Sewing Circle

POINTS OF INTEREST Cont.

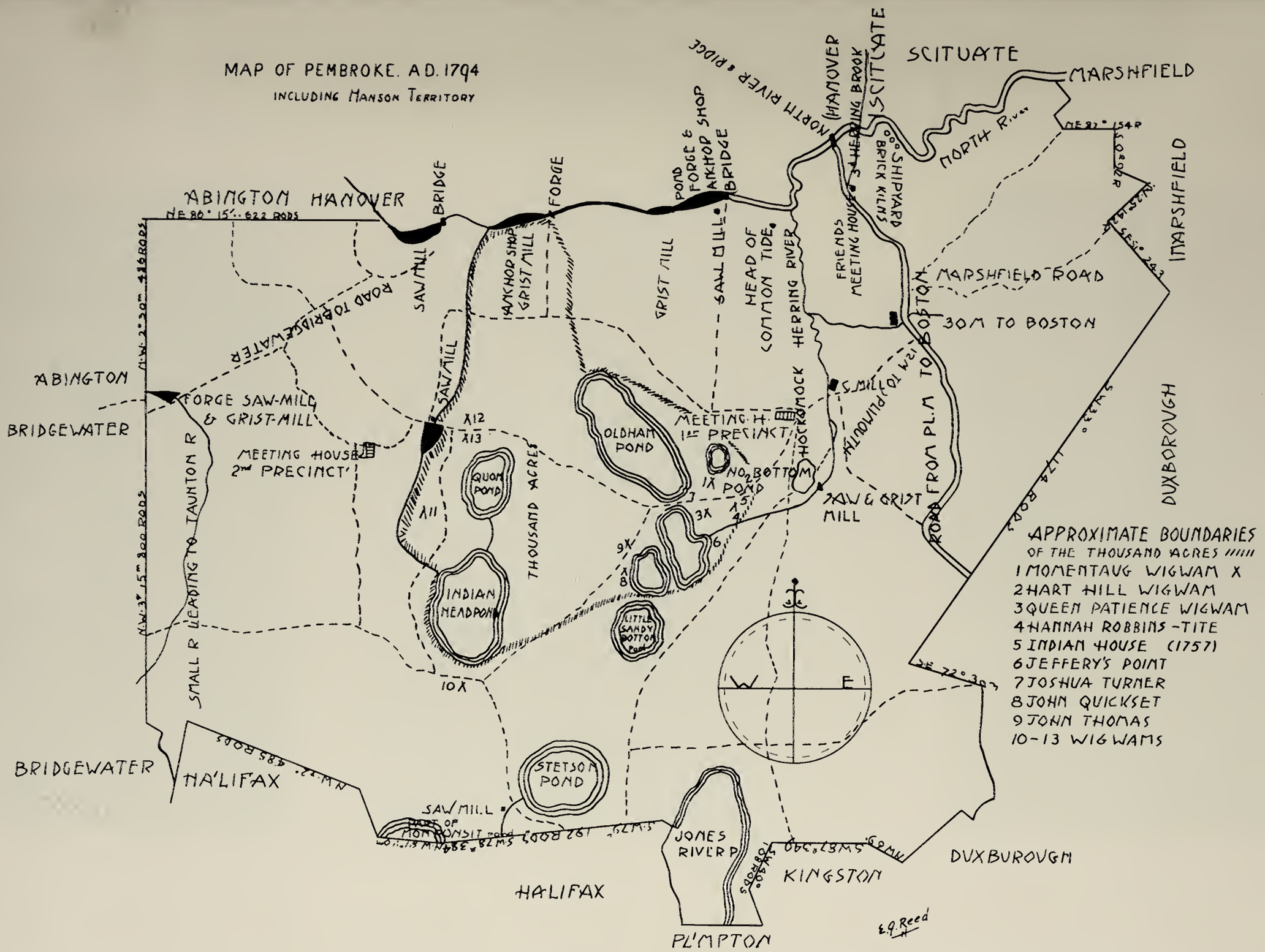
THE PONDS

Pembroke has long been noted for the number and beauty of its ponds. These include Oldham, Stetson, Little Sandy, Great Sandy, Furnace, Hobomock, Mill, Upper Chandler, Lower Chandler, and Randall Ponds, and Silver Lake, largest of all. It is estimated that two-thirds of the year-round residences of Pembroke are located in the areas of the ponds, which offer boating, fishing, swimming, water-skiing, and skating.

FIRST PARISH SEWING CIRCLE

The First Parish Sewing Circle was organized in November, 1845, to "Support the gospel and to carry on benevolent purposes." In September, 1957, the Society voted to erect its own building. Nathaniel Smith donated land and in 1879 the Society bought a small building and moved it to its present site. The deed was signed to the First Parish Church, should the Society ever disband. From 1892 until 1958 the building was used as a library by the town. It was then renovated for use by the Society. Mrs. Annie Anderson, who joined in 1900, holds the oldest membership.

Town Hall



HISTORY OF SHIPBUILDING ON NORTH RIVER by BRIGGS

Historical Society Bldg. now on former Town Hall site

POINTS OF INTEREST Cont.

PEMBROKE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Pembroke Historical Society was organized on April 20, 1950, and incorporated March 17, 1952. The old Bryantville schoolhouse, built in 1847 and moved to its present site, was a gift of Marcus L. Urann. The building stands today on the former site of the Town Hall and was sold to the Society for the sum of $1.00 by a vote of the town.

The Society was able to move and restore the building through the generosity of the late George Edward Lewis. The nucleus of the collection on display comes from his estate. He gave many old pictures and photographic plates.

The late Gust Westerling also gave many valuable antiques from his extensive collections, and contributed much knowledge and experience to the founding of the Society.

The purpose of the Society is to perpetuate and preserve articles and documents of historical interest. Gifts have come from far and wide, and from former residents, as well as from the active and growing group of present members.

Post Office at Center

Pembroke Center Cemetery

CEMETERIES IN PEMBROKE

Alton Ford

"Look to the writings upon the eternal stone if ye would know the history of thy people." (Anonymous)

According to tradition Indians were buried in the cemetery at Center Pembroke in the early days. Grave stones, however, were not erected until a few years after the town was incorporated. All of the older stones are in the vicinity of the middle gate, some broken, others almost indecipherable because of lichens and weather, but all bearing the names of well-known Pembroke families or personages, such as the following:

Deacon Joseph Ford, died in 1735, son of Deacon William Ford of Marshfield, and one of the town petitioners.

William Tubbs, died in 1718, also a town petitioner. (This stone, the oldest in the cemetery, has lost its inscription.)

Lieut. Isaac Thomas, died in 1731, wife in 1723, and children Anne and Mary in 1715 and 1716 respectively.

The Reverend Morrill Allen, pastor of the First Parish Church.

Isaac Little, Esquire, who bought control of the Iron Furnace from the Barkers.

The Reverend Thomas Smith, died in 1788, and his son Deacon Josiah Smith, both of whom were involved in the singing feud at the church

The Reverend James Hawley, died in 1798.

The Reverend Daniel Lewis, first ordained pastor of the church, died June 20, 1753, aged 58.

The Hall family: Dr. Jeremiah Hall, died Oct. 1, 1807, aged 85, a surgeon in the French and Indian War, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Revolutionary War, and member of the Provincial Congress; Jeremiah Hall, Jr., died in 1776, aged 17, in the service of his country.

Joshua Turner, died July 4, 1728, signer of the town petition.

Joshua Cushing, died May 26, 1750, apparently the "Joshua Cushen" whose name was on the town petition.

John Oldham, 1871, and his brother Gen. A. W. Oldham, 1865, who planted the pines of Indian Fields on Mattakeesett Street.

Thomas Burton, died in 1779, whose mother was the only daughter of Governor Josiah Winslow.

Elisha Bisbee, died in 1737, representative to the General Court, credited with obtaining for the town the land grant now a part of Northfield, Mass.

Joshua Baker, died Feb. 11, 1735, aged 45.

Sarah Keene, wife of Israel Keene, died April 1, 1729, aged 26.

Ruth, wife of Elisha Bonney, died July 31, 1726, aged 25.

Rachael Cushing, daughter of David and Rachael, died Sept. 5, 1729, aged 11.

Peter Salmond, died Oct. 1, 1828, aged 83, who was drafted into Burgoyne's army while visiting Canada, during the French and Indian War.

Deacon Seth Whitman, died Nov. 15, 1859.

Peleg Barker, died April 3, 1882, aged 88, the last Barker to live at the old homestead.

Bryantville Cemetery (Mt. Pleasant Cemetery)

Although the Bryantville Cemetery was incorporated in 1842, and the first internment was made there in that year, there are many stones for those who were removed from other burial places, such as "James Doten, died May 20, 1817, aged 82," and "Mrs. Dwelly, died Feb. 28, 1828."

Many of the Bryants, who gave their name to Bryantville, are buried here; for example, David Bryant, died May 22, 1822, aged 74. Here also are the Fosters, who gave the now obsolete name of Fosterville to the Pembroke and Hanson section of Maquan Street, such as John Foster, died in 1909, who had mills in Pembroke and Hanson.

On the Cobb lot we find inscriptions in memory of Arthur Cobb, who died in the War of 1812 at Greenbush, N. Y., March 13, 1813, age 37; and Rozilla Cobb; died Jan. 25, 1905, who left money for the library at Bryantville which now bears the family name.

Pine Grove Cemetery, East Pembroke

Incorporated in 1857, this cemetery was soon taken over by the town. Prominent is the Civil War monument, erected in 1867, one of the earliest in Massachusetts. There are about two hundred and twenty-five slate stones here, and the names on these, too, are typical of Pembroke, such as:

Nathaniel R., son of Solomon and Lucia Keen, Oct. 8, 1813, 4 y., 10 M.

Capt. Joseph Estes, July 6, 1846, aged 67; wife, Mrs. Polly Estes, Feb. 3, 1837, 56 yrs.

Lot Keen, died 1826; wife Mrs. Josy died in 1816.

Outside a retaining wall and hidden by bushes, as if isolated from the rest, is a white marble stone reading, "Sarah A., wife of D. Webster Stevens, died Sept. 4, 1861, 36 yrs."

Sachem Lodge Cemetery, High Street

Located on what was once known as Hall's Hill, this cemetery was at first owned by a corporation, but has recently been taken over by the town. Of the two hundred and seventy-five or more

stones here, the oldest memorial is to Capt. Daniel Pierce, died in Richmond, Va., 1799, 31 yrs. Others, including many names still familiar to High Street, are

Mrs. Joanna Morehead, wife of John Morehead, died Nov. 27, 1816, age 22-7-26.

Daniel, son of Capt. Dan Pierce, died May 19, 1819, age 25.

Bailey Loring, son of Esq. William and Judith, died Oct. 11, 1822, aged 13, 4 mos.

Cemetery at Friends (Quaker) Meeting House

There are about fifty-four headstones here, all of the same type. Time and the elements have destroyed the rest. We can only guess when this graveyard was started. The oldest date on a stone is for Calvin Shepherd, Jr., died in 1819, aged 2 yrs. Except for Rebecca Barker, 1835, and Ben Barker, 1837, all the others are of later dates, many of which are fast disappearing because of erosion. The names of Shepherd, West, and Lefurgey are the most prominent. John Bailey, 1751-1823, who made his first clock as a child of eleven, lies here. Later in his life he was better known as the maker of Bailey's Clocks than as a Quaker preacher.

The last Quaker to be buried here was Susan Lefurgey, who died in 1931; and the last person, incidentally not considered a Quaker, was Julius Shepherd, buried near his father and mother.

Briggs Burying Ground, North Pembroke

Traditionally the Barker burial ground, this cemetery is named and is in trust for the descendants of Seth Briggs, 1721-1801. At the top of the hill and over the fence is a hollow near which are buried some of the slaves of the early settlers. At the right, just inside the gate, the North Pembroke schoolhouse was located, and one of the reasons for moving this school was that children playing in the sand partially uncovered one of the bodies. Some of the stones here are as follows:

Capt. Alexander Parris, died June 16, 1852, who lived in what is now the Elizabeth Fairfield House, and who was the architect who drew the plans for the church at Pembroke Center in 1837, Pilgrim Hall in Plymouth, Quincy Market, and St. Paul's Cathedral, the Custom House, and some of the older parts of the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

Children of Thomas and Bethia Barker: Elizabeth Barker, Nov. 28, 1722, 2 yrs., Nathaniel Barker, Nov. 30, 1722, 6 yrs., William, July 13, 1729, aged 13. (These are the oldest stones.)

Mrs. Lucanna Tracy, "wife of Thomas Tracy, died March ye 7th 1752."

Susan A. Smith, 1848-1920, writer of some of the town history.

Moses Smith, only son of Nathaniel and Susan B. Smith, died when shipwrecked on the N. Carolina coast, April 5, 1861, aged 22 yrs.

CEMETERIES IN PEMBROKE Cont.

Ichabod Thomas, died 1788, of the Brick Kiln Shipyard, who learned his trade from Capt. Ben Turner, and who built such well-known ships as the *Beaver* of the Boston Tea Party fame, the *Maria,* and the *Bedford,* the first ship to display the Stars and Stripes in a foreign port.

Capt. Benjamin Turner, "died Feb. 13th 1770 and in 67th yr of his age," one of the early builders at the Brick Kiln yards.

Dr. Francis Collamore, 1825-1910, and many other Collamores.

Paul Magoun Cemetery, Water Street

Although this cemetery is privately owned by the Turner family of North Pembroke, many of their neighbors are buried here. The names of Turners, Magouns, and Bakers lead the list, and most of the dates are no earlier than 1857. Two of our former town officials are buried here: Frank Baker, died 1934, and William Howard, died 1944.

Luther Magoun Cemetery, Water and Schoosett Streets

There are about fifty stones in this cemetery. Some of the typical old inscriptions read:

"Here lyse body of Mrs. Sarah Randall, dau. of Mr. Job Randall who died September ye 23rd. 1728 aged 15 years and 5 mos."

"Here lyse ye body of Capt. John Magume who dyed Auguft ye 19, 1743, aged 41 yares."

"In memory of Abigail widow of Capt. John Magoun. She died Febry ye 4th 1791 in her 21st year."

"Here lies Hannah Magoun wife of Elias Magoon who dyed October the 26th 1707 aged 27 yares."

Silas Morton and Barstow Tomb, Water Street

This tomb is at the western end of the "Old Musterfield," where militia trained in war maneuvers and trench warfare. It is the family tomb of William C. Barstow, who died in 1864. The stone in front of the door is in memory of Capt. Silas Morton, died in 1840, member of Washington's staff and of the Society of the Cincinnati, who took part in the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., in 1781.

Bearse Cemetery, Long Point Road, Silver Lake

In this neglected cemetery is an upright granite monument with the family names on it: Mr. Hosea Bearse, who died in 1846 and his wife Esther, who died in 1865.

Randall Lot, Water Street

Another neglected lot, this contains the family of Ephraim Randall, who died in 1871, and his wife Lydia.

CEMETERIES IN PEMBROKE Cont.

Seth Hatch Lot, Water Street

There are about twelve graves here, including that of Captain Seth Hatch, died 1799, who, after running his ship loaded with supplies past the French blockade, was rewarded by General Wolfe at Quebec with articles of tent furniture. He later fought the English during the War of the Revolution.

The Brown Lot, in back of the Frederickson home
High Street

This family was associated with Brown University and Pembroke College, and here are the graves of Moses Brown, died in 1861, and of Samuel Brown, died in 1868.

Two Graves on land of Walter Curley, near boundary of
Woodard's, about fifty feet from road, Mountain Avenue

These are the graves of two smallpox victims, members of the Ford family who lived nearby.

Two Graves, Foster Place, off West Elm Street

These are in a wall enclosure in back of the Broadbent home, the graves of Thomas Mann, died in 1883, and his wife, Comfort Mann, who died before him of smallpox.

Chapel Street Burial Ground

Near the Kingston-Pembroke line, this burial ground still may contain some bodies, although most have been removed. The one headstone remaining is that of John Bonney, 1815-1905. Between the cranberry building and the lots are the foundation stones of the chapel for which the street was named.

Other Burial Grounds

There are three burial grounds in the town from which the bodies have been removed: one off Valley Street, spoken of as a smallpox tomb, another on Water Street near the Pejouey home, and a third in back of Arthur Ford's home on Mattakeesett Street, known as the Rand Tomb, which has been destroyed. Off Elm Street, near the O'Keefe home, there may be one grave. On High Street, in back of the Sayles home, are the graves of Catherine Loring (Thomas), died March 11, 1846, age 62, and of Nathaniel Loring. Off Water Street, on land now owned by Lawrence Aldrich, are the two graves of John Wesley Hatch and his father, and on Mattakeesett Street, near Big Sandy Pond, is the Jarius Howland Tomb, the burial place of Jarius and Ellen Howland and family. There are also Indian graves in the vicinity of the sand pit on Mattakeesett Street.

Box Mill

PEMBROKE INDUSTRIES

Ethel M. Doyle

From the very early days of the settlement in Pembroke, the hardy pioneers who first came here have been known as industrious people and the many and varied industries which flourished here attest to their zeal and willingness to work and improve their way of living. They wanted bricks and a pit was built on the North River about 1700 where many were made and the section became known as Brick Kiln. They needed nails and a mill was built about 1727 by Jonathan Jackson near Furnace Pond, after water privileges had been purchased. It has been said to be the first nail factory in this country. Prior to this time, all nails had come from across the ocean and were very expensive. To provide the family with shoes and to add to the family income, almost every home had its own little shoe shop where the children as well as the adults spent their spare time. The boys pricked and pegged the shoes for 22 cents per pair or in dull seasons for 17 cents. The women bound and stitched the shoes for $3 for 60 Pair. The finished shoes were collected at regular intervals and sold in quantities, mostly in Boston.

Shortly after 1700, an iron furnace was built at the outlet of the pond which has been named Furnace Pond, because of this industry. It is said to have been the first such furnace in the country. It was run by the Barkers and later by the Littles. Iron ore was taken from the pond and the industry employed many Pembroke men for a number of years.

In the north part of the town, Bailey Hall, son of Pembroke's first doctor, Dr. Jeremiah Hall, made beaver hats from about 1800 to 1830.

East Pembroke was a busy section where in 1813 Isaac Hatch commenced the manufacture of satinet. He continued that business, adding to it that business of grinding grain and sawing lumber, till about 1834 or 1835. Having a great deal of lumber on hand, he abandoned the manufacture of satinet and began to make shoe boxes in a small way. All the work of sawing, fitting and planing was then done by hand. The business was enlarged, including all kinds of wooden packing boxes, and bringing into use machinery for sawing, fitting and planing.

PEMBROKE INDUSTRIES Cont.

After the death of Mr. Hatch, in 1850, the business was carried on by his sons, George F. and Martin, gradually enlarging it, and in 1859, they built a steam mill, where they actually manufactured a million feet of boards into boxes. The same year (1859) the water mill was burned, and a new one built to manufacture covered buckets and water pails. This was soon given up, and the manufacture of mackerel kits commenced and continued until 1870, making from 1500 to 2000 weekly, and using about 300 cords of pine stock annually. At one time, they employed about 30 men and as many horses.

The Herring Brook, between Furnace Pond and the North River, made possible a number of mills, mostly lumber mills, operated by Nathan Shepherd, Lemuel LeFurgey and John Foster.

Calvin Shepherd commenced the manufacture of boxes at the old Shepherd's Cotton Factory at about the same time that Isaac Hatch began. It was carried on successfully by him for a number of years until he gave it up to his son-in-law, James H. West. Descendants of James H. West still carry on the business.

About the year 1867, F. P. Arnold started the manufacture of shoes, on Washington Street in North Pembroke, and a few years later built a large steam manufactory, employing, when running its full strength, about 100 men and all the approved modern machinery. The business has been discontinued.

Currently, the Massachusetts Industrial Directory lists the following firms in Pembroke employing eight or more persons:

Aetna Engineering Co. . . . . Pumps and Water Systems
Protectowire Co.. . . . . Automatic Fire Alarm Systems
E. S. Ritchie & Sons, Inc.. . . . . Nautical Instruments
Gilbert H. West Co., Inc. . . . Wooden Boxes and Shooks
Thayer Scale Co.. . . . . Industrial Scales

Latest figures available are for 1958 and show employment and payrolls as reported to the Division of Employment Security as follows:

Industry	No. of Firms	Annual Payroll 1958	Employees Nov. 1958
Construction	10	$ 85,000	25
Manufacturing	7	698,000	151
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1 22	217,000	96
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	5	34,000	12
Service Ind.	12	261,000	97

SHIP BUILDING IN PEMBROKE

Perhaps one of the most interesting industries carried on in the Town of Pembroke is the building of ships on the North River. The bronze tablet on the down river parapet of the old stone bridge which marks the boundary line between Pembroke and Hanover tells us that between 1678 and 1871 more than 1000 vessels of from 30 to 470 tons were built on the North River. The most famous ship yard within the town of Pembroke was the Brick-Kiln Yard where over 121 vessels were built up to about 1848, and some think from about 1700. There are records of many vessels built at this yard from 1730 to 1807, but undoubtedly ships were built here much earlier.

In 1730, Captain Benjamin Turner came to Pembroke and built at the Brick Kiln Yard and many of the noted ship builders who built after this date were apprenticed to him. Among others, Ichabod Thomas learned his trade from Captain Benjamin Turner, and built at the Brick Kiln Yard from 1764 to 1787.

Among his most famous ships was the "Beaver" which happened later to be one of the tea ships of Boston Harbor, from which the tea was thrown by the famous Boston Tea Party.

The "Somerset", built at the Brick Kiln Yard and sailing as a London packet, was taken by the famous Commander John Paul Jones. This vessel brought by her commander, Captain Alexander Coffin, dispatches from Dr. Benjamin Franklin to the Continental Congress, announcing the Treaty with France.

No yard on North River had more famous ships whose names have been handed to posterity than the Brick Kiln Yard at Pembroke, and no ship became more famous than the "Bedford", also built by Ichabod Thomas. This was the first vessel that carried the American Stars and Stripes into a British port. She caused greater consternation on her arrival than probably any other vessel arriving in the British Isles.

To this Pembroke Yard too must be given the credit of building a vessel which was in active service longer than any other vessel built on North River. This was the "Maria", built in 1782 and broken up in 1872, at Vancouver Island, after sailing for 90 years, during which time she touched at nearly every seaport of the globe.

Ichabod Thomas died in 1788, and his son built a few vessels on the same yard, mainly for coast-wise trade, but most of the vessels built during the succeeding years on this yard were built

PEMBROKE INDUSTRIES Cont.

by Calvin Turner, an uncle of Ichabod Turner, Jr. Later builders at this yard in Pembroke were William Lewis, Alden Briggs, Elisha Briggs, Jonathan Samson, Samuel Rogers, Isaac Hatch, Luther Briggs, Aaron S. Magoun, Jr., Enoch Magoun, Josuah Magoun, Jeduthan Palmer, Barker Turner, Caleb Turner, Cushing O. Briggs, Silvanus Smith and Melzar S. Turner. Turner, Palmer and Magoun who built ships separately at this yard, later went over to the Hanover side as a firm under the above name.

The Brick Kiln Yard was approximately where Theodore Macy now operates a boat yard at the end of Brick Kiln Lane.

Print of Ship Maria built in Pembroke

SCHOOLS IN PEMBROKE

Madelon Burbeck Baltzer

Despite the fact that the colony had passed a law in 1647 making it compulsory for every town with over one hundred households to set up a grammar school, it was not until December, 1714, two years after its incorporation, that the town of Pembroke, prodded by the General Court, voted "to keep a school as the law directs," and "to find a place or house to keep it in." The place so "found" was probably near the meeting-house, as was the custom, and the first schoolmaster was Ensign Francis Barker, who taught only three months, his place being filled by Rebecca Turner after the town meeting of March, 1715.

For the next forty years the townspeople struggled with their problem. Several schemes were tried, with varying degrees of success. In 1715 they voted to build three schoolhouses, in 1716 to try a "moving" school, whereby the teacher traveled from one section of the town to another, staying in each part several months at a time, and in 1717 to "keep" three schools in three separate sections of the town. The moving school apparently proved the most successful, however, and a typical vote for its continuance occurs in the 1734 town records: "the school should be kept in three parts of the town, in the middle and at each end, and every part to find their own schoolhouse and each part to have the school kept in it, according to the number of families that live nearest to each schoolhouse, so the time is to be proportioned." This traveling school continued until after the middle of the century, for it was 1753 before a committee was finally formed to recommend actual sites for the school buildings which had been voted so many years before: one in the center, one in North Pembroke, one in East Pembroke, and two, to be used in alternate years, in what is now Hanson.

Thus began in Pembroke the district school system, called by some the "low-water mark in New England education," because some districts made up of well-to-do people provided a fairly good education, while others of poorer inhabitants were hard put to support their schools at all. The failure to build earlier may have been due to lack of funds, for in 1736 Pembroke petitioned the General Court to buy some unappropriated land in the Province upon which to maintain a "school farm," proceeds from which were to be used for education. It is therefore a strange but historically accurate fact that Pembroke once owned a part of the present town of Northfield, since the land bought for this purpose was far away on the Connecticut River, and in 1778 became a part of that town after Pembroke sold it in 1768.

The first schools were primitive affairs, scarcely more than wind-breaks against the winter storms. That they may not even have had floors is evidenced by the fact that in 1846, when the

SCHOOLS IN PEMBROKE Cont.

town was debating the advisability of replacing the Bryantville school, one old citizen, born in the previous century, objected to a new building on the grounds that the one in use was good enough, as it now had a floor, which it did not have when he was a pupil in it. They were heated by fireplaces and furnished with desks accommodating several pupils at one time. The education was oriented with religion.

By 1858 Pembroke had eight districts, each with its own one-room schoolhouse: Cedar Swamp (West Elm Street), Center, Bryantville, Crookertown (Oakland Square), High Street, East Pembroke, North Pembroke, and Two Mile. Several of the schools built in the nineteenth century are still in existence in very nearly their original condition; for example, the Bryantville school, now moved to Center Pembroke, is the present home of the Historical Society. Several others have been remodeled into homes and are now occupied as dwelling-places. Massachusetts abolished the district system in 1869, and although it later rescinded this action, Pembroke did not reinstate its district schools, keeping them instead under the jurisdiction of the town. The state finally and completely did away with the district system in 1882.

Meanwhile, of course, there had been considerable agitation for a high school. For several years in its annual reports, the school committee had called attention to the fact that the one-room schools were not properly educating the older pupils. In an impassioned appeal to the townspeople in 1868 the committee urged the voters to consider using the Town Hall as a High School, to stop sending their children to the Academy at Hanover, and in terms probably inspired by Lincoln, to reap "the benefit of such a school . . . a glorious democratic institution emanating from the people, supported by the people, and for the benefit of the whole people." In 1869 their appeal was heeded and the next report reads, "The town in its munificence appropriated two hundred dollars for a term of High School to be kept at the Town Hall." Here then went all the high school students until 1906 when a school was built for them, largely through the generosity of the son of George Francis Hatch, who contributed a great sum of money toward its construction in memory of his father, for whom the school was named.

Education of the younger students continued in the small one-room buildings until 1924, when the new Central School was finished and the first eight grades housed there. With the advent of the nineteen-thirties, however, the growing population of Pembroke demanded more building, and a new modern high school was erected in 1934, with large classrooms and an audi-

SCHOOLS IN PEMBROKE Cont.

torium big enough to accommodate town meetings. This new building released the Hatch School for a grammar school, with the Central School housing the primary grades. Within a few years even these buildings were not enough to take care of the increasing number of pupils, and at a special town meeting in June, 1948, an addition to the high school, providing for six extra classrooms, was voted.

The relief which the town felt over its now seemingly capacious and fully adequate school system was soon dispelled by the "population explosion" following World War II. Scarcely three years later, with reluctance by many, but with a sense of progress by others, Pembroke voted in 1951 to start proceedings toward combining with the towns of Halifax, Kingston, and Plympton to build a regional high school. In the fall of 1955 this new school was ready for occupancy, and grades seven through twelve from all four towns were moved into it. The now "old" Pembroke High School and the Hatch School took care of the first six grades, and the Central School was abandoned as a school building.

At this writing an addition is being constructed at the Silver Lake Regional School, and new land has been bought by the town for possible additional primary schools.

Madelon Burbeck Baltzer, November, 1961

(References: *Excerpts of the Early School History of Pembroke,* as taken from the 1881 Town Report; *The Bryantville School Under the District System,* W. W. Bryant; Pembroke Town Reports, 1855-1870; 1948-1957; Interviews with Pembroke residents)

Location of Nineteenth Century One-Room Schools

District No. 1 Cedar Swamp (West Elm Street)—Still in existence. O'Malley home.

District No. II Crooker town—Still in existence, corner Plain and Valley Streets.

District No. III. Two Mile—Moved several times. Now the home of Warren Turner, Schoosett Street.

District No. IV High Street—Remodeled by Albert Colley after 1924 and now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Holt.

District No. V. Present home of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Ash, Centre Street. (May be a later date.)

District No. VI. Bryantville—First building moved to Center, now the Pembroke Historical Society. Date known to be 1847.

District No. VII. East Pembroke—now the East Pembroke Community Club.

District No. VIII. North Pembroke—Home of Mr. Forrest Saunders.

(Editor's Note: Others are said to be in existence but location unknown)

OLD HOUSES OF PEMBROKE

LUTHER BRIGGS HOME, cir. 1700, Brick Kiln Lane
David Oksanen, present owner

JUDGE WHITMAN HOMESTEAD, cir. 1700, Center Street
Robert Coughlin, present owner

OLD CLARY HOMESTEAD, 1685, Barker Street
Miss Adah Hall, present owner

HOUSE BUILT BY NATHANIEL LORING, 1702, High Street
Francis S. Doody, present owner

HOUSE BUILT BY THOMAS SAMPSON, 1777, Forest Street
Roy Andresen, present owner

COLLAMORE ESTATE, 1711, Washington Street
Clifford Handy, present owner

HOUSE BUILT BY THOMAS LORING, 1702, High Street
Karl Sayles, present owner

HOUSE BUILT BY JAMES FORD, 1782, Taylor Street
George Stoll, present owner

JOHN MAGOUN HOMESTEAD, 1666, Water Street
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Horne, present owner

ISAAC HATCH HOMESTEAD, 1719, Elm Street
Harold C. Miller, Sr., present owner

HOUSE BUILT BY RECOMPENSE MAGOUN, 1739, Elm Street
Henry Lee, present owner

HOUSE BUILT BY BENJAMIN KEENE, cir. 1703, Pleasant St.
Michael Cody, Jr., present owner

KING'S HIGHWAY INN, cir. 1700, Washington Street

HOUSE BUILT BY CAPT. JOB TURNER, 1730, Washington St.
Mrs. Gust Westerling, present owner

SOME EARLY HOUSES NOT PICTURED

Amy Loring Ludlow

CENTRE STREET
The old Burton Homestead, 1730
J. Ralph Cross

MATTAKEESETT STREET
House built by Nathaniel Perry, 1747
John Sullivan
House built by Henry Josselyn, 1700
Perry Broad

OLDHAM STREET
House built by James Bishop, 1704
John Witte

WEST ELM STREET
House built by W. Oldham, cir. 1790
Lauchlin Gillis
House built by Henry Josselyn, 1708
Francis Burke

BARKER STREET
The Peter Salmond house, cir. 1700
R. E. Clemonds
The Squire Keen Mansion, 1745
Mrs. Frank Macdonald
House built by Ichabod Loring, 1770
Reginald Brown

LITTLE'S AVENUE
House built by Isaac Little, 1788
(on site of old Isaac Little home)
Robert Gillette

HIGH STREET
The William A. Key house
Philip Brooks, tenant
House standing in 1768
Mason B. Cook
House built by Comfort Bates, cir. 1783
Theodore A. Burbank
Gambrel roof house built by
Recompense Magoun, 1719
John S. Cloud
Kitchen and loft only, middle 1600's
Arthur Melanson

STANDISH STREET
House occupied 1711-12
Mrs. Harry Barnes

WASHINGTON STREET
House built by Thatcher Magoun, 1695
Route 3, Opposite Brick Kiln Lane
Thatcher Magoun home, 1738
W. L. Horton, Sr.

BRICK KILN LANE
The Alden Briggs home, 1700
Capt. Theodore Macy

WATER STREET
House built by Josiah Holmes, cir. 1695
Miss Mary Lee
House built by Capt. Seth Hatch, 1750
Robert Hall

PLYMOUTH STREET
Home of Barzella Bryant, late 1700's
Mrs. George Bailey

HANSON, OLD WEST PARISH

Antone H. Slaney

The West Parish of Pembroke, now Hanson, was incorporated in 1746. In that year a meeting house was built and two years later Rev. Gad Hitchcock was called to minister to the people.

Previous to 1746 some effort had been made to have the westerly portion of the town set off as a separate township, but the effort was not successful. Even after the incorporation of the West Parish, it was not an ideal community, for besides Pembroke there were portions of four other towns within its boundaries. These towns were Hanover, Abington, Bridgewater and Halifax. In 1754 the citizens petitioned to the General Court, praying that those portions belonging to the other towns be made a part of Pembroke. The towns interested, having given their consent, then became Pembroke territory.

The old question of a separate township was agitated from time to time and on May 3rd, 1819, it was voted "almost unanimously" that the town consent to a division and a committee of three from each parish was appointed to settle the terms of separation.

On May 26th, 1819, a petition was presented to the General Court by the parish agent, Thomas Hobart, praying that a new town might be formed from the West Parish of Pembroke. There was considerable delay and it was not until February 22nd, 1820, that the petition was granted. The name given to the new town was that of Hanson, named in honor of Alexander Conte Hanson, the so-called father of a free press.

A. C. Hanson was the editor of the Federal Republican, a paper published in Baltimore in 1812. In June of that year he printed an article criticizing the Federal Administration and, as a result, a mob attacked the office of the paper and destroyed the presses. For a short time thereafter the paper was printed in Georgetown, but Hanson soon decided that the freedom of the press had to be defended. He moved back to Baltimore and opened a new office on July 26th, 1812. On that same evening the famous Baltimore riot commenced. Hanson's home and office, which were both in one building, were attacked, and defended by him, with the aid of General Henry Lee (father of Robert E. Lee), General Lingan and a number of other friends and supporters. On the 27th, civil authorities placed this entire party in jail for security and the mob seemed to die out. But when the authorities left the jail, the mob reassembled, stormed the building, killing General Lingan and crippling General Lee for life, and throwing a number of others, including Hanson, down the stone steps of the jail where they were left for dead. Later in the day Hanson was revived and smuggled out of the city concealed in a hay cart. Within a month tempers had cooled and public sentiment changed, a new city government was chosen in Baltimore. Hanson was selected as a Representative to Congress and in 1816 was elected United States Senator. He remained in that office three years until his death in 1819, at the early age of thirty-three.

Hanson has always been both an industrial and agricultural town.

OLD WEST PARISH, Cont.

The oldest mill in Hanson was on Wampatuck Pond, near Town Hall Corner. The dam was built in 1694-5 by Col. Nathaniel Thomas of Marshfield who had purchased a large tract of land in the vicinity from the Indians. Col. Thomas erected a mill here for his son Isaac, and a blockhouse was built on the easterly slope beyond the mill. The mill remained in the Thomas family descending from father to son until 1737, when a grist mill was erected and run by Deacon David Beal. In 1829 Benjamin Hobart of Abington bought the mill, and machinery for cutting tacks was installed. It burned down in 1835 but was rebuilt and used as a tack factory until 1848. In 1720 the town of Scituate granted to Capt. Joseph Barstow and Benj. Stetson, two acres of land between Pine Hill and Rocky Run for the erection of a forge and finery. Before constructing works, Mr. Barstow conveyed to Thomas Bardin one half of his share and Mr. Stetson conveyed one half of his share to Nehemiah Cushing and these four persons constructed the works before 1725.

Thomas Bardin was doubtless an excellent workman, coming here in 1716 from Wales at the age of twenty-eight. In speaking of his death in 1774, the Boston Post says that he was the first to make bar iron in New England. This mill site was continuously used until 1922 as a nail and tack works, owned and operated by E. Phillips & Son. About the time that the iron works was constructed, a corn grist mill was erected nearby by Isaac Buck. Hatch's Mill, better known at this time as the Industrial Machine Co., was originally built in 1716. It was destroyed by fire in 1852 and again rebuilt, later being used as a nail and tack works until 1924.

About the year 1814, Col. Luther Howland owned and operated a tack factory on the Indian Head River at the point where it crosses Winter Street. The old gambrel roof house, still located on this property, was originally used as a boarding house for the tack workers. At the junction of Indian Head River and Rocky Run Brook, Col. Jesse Reed erected a grist mill in 1812 at the foot of a steep ledge on the Hanson side of the stream. This mill was not in service too long, as history mentions that Reed constructed a mill further up the stream on Indian Head River, where he manufactured tacks and nails from iron rods, a new method at the time. Col. Reed had previously invented the first machines for these products and was issued a patent protecting his invention in 1802.

The iron, which nature appeared to have manufactured in the streams and ponds of Plymouth County, was found in varying sizes but in ever diminishing quantities. The large ponds – Assawampsett in Middleboro, Monponsett in Hanson, and Sampson's in Carver, furnished the larger supply. The first use of this ore was made about 1740, and for a long time six hundred tons per year were raised from the botton of Assawampsett Pond. This had dwindled to three hundred tons per year in 1804. The other two ponds at the last named date furnished about one hundred tons each per year.

This ore was found in the shallow waters near the shore, in small nodules about the size of peas. As the water became deeper, from two to six feet, the size of ore grew large as a fig. Out of the lower depths were drawn huge cakes of a dirty black ore whose adhesive power was so slight that it crumbled to pieces easily. The smaller nodular yielded from twenty to thirty per cent iron. The larger blacker ore of the depths was principally valuable for smeltering with the better iron. These ores brought about six dollars per ton delivered at the furnace in 1804. From Silver Lake about three thousand tons of iron ore were taken and from some of this, cannon balls were made which were used in the American Revolution.

There were several sawmills in operation in various locations about Hanson from its earliest days until the early 1900's, namely, Cushing Wilders Mill, first known as Moore's Mill at No. Hanson, Cushing's Mill at Winter Street, John Foster's Mill at So. Hanson, formerly known as Barney Eversons Steam Mill, located at the present site of the lumber company of the same name. Other smaller mills stood wherever there was a fall of water on any of Hanson's streams that would turn a water wheel.

About 1833, Joseph White established a tannery on a piece of land some distance east of the present railroad crossing on Washington Street. His eldest son, born in 1832 and named for his father, was taught the tannery trade. However, this second Joseph White disliked his father's business, and when he was twenty-one years of age he decided to enter the horse and carriage business.

Accordingly, in 1853, he took his savings of $90.00 and started for Brighton, Mass., where he purchased his first team of horses. Returning to Hanson, he set up shop in his little shed on Washington Street. The phenomenal growth of the business was due to the personality of the man.

The business of Joseph White advanced from the tiny beginning until it had grown into a plant having 30,000 square feet of space. The buildings were located on both sides of Washington Street. It is difficult to imagine the elegance of this well kept establishment to which people came from all over the state to buy and sell. There is nothing left today except the now badly neglected office building.

Mr. Edward Y. Perry was born in what is now Hanson on Nov. 4, 1812. His mother died when he was seven weeks of age and his father died when the boy was two. He was raised by his grandparents Seth and Hannah Perry at the family home at the corner of Brook and State Streets. Seth Perry was a farmer and as a boy young Edward helped about the farm. Later he went into business for himself as a country merchant and prospered for several years. E. Y. Perry had many interests. He was the first president of the Hanover Branch Railroad, which was built and graded by Joseph Smith of Hanson and completed in 1868.

OLD WEST PARISH Cont.

Mr. Perry was Justice of the Peace for a number of years, and a member of the State Legislature in 1867. Mr. Perry worked hard as a boy, and died at the turn of the present century leaving the fruits of his labors to his fellow townspeople.

Mr. A. C. Burrage, an industrialist, interested in the town's potentials, came to Hanson around the turn of the present century, He built what was then considered an industrial empire, known to our present day citizens as Burrage. Mr. Burrage constructed a Post Office, Railroad Station, and a three story hotel entirely of cement blocks. He installed a vast water system consisting of a standpipe, pumping station, and hydrants which were later incorporated into the town's system. There were approximately fifty homes built for the employees of the three new industries that he introduced to Hanson, namely the Wirt Manufacturing Co., makers of porcelain products for electric systems, the White Manufacturing Co., makers of tinfoil, and the present day Wheeler Reflector Co. During the first World War, the Wirt Co. was sold to a fabric dye manufacturer, who, due to the European dye shortage because of the war abroad, found a ready market for dyestuffs in this country. The Wheeler Reflector Co. manufactured brass casings for artillery shells during the war, transporting this product over the road to Worcester every day by truck to be further processed.

Mr. Burrage was also interested in growing cranberries, and he built some of the largest cranberry plantations in this area. Mr. Burrage's cranberry interests were later acquired by the United Cape Cod Cranberry Co.

The cranberry's colorful background is as much a part of American history as Plymouth Rock, and the development of this wild growing berry into a flourishing industry is a result of the interest of an enterprising grower in Hanson, Mr. Marcus L. Urann. In 1912 Mr. Urann began experimenting with cranberry canning and his company, the United Cape Cod Cranberry Company, organized originally for growing berries, turned its efforts and large sums of money to the processing of this fruit. United States cranberry crops for the past five years have averaged over a million barrels a year and seventy per cent of this total is received and processed in Hanson.

Antone H. Slaney

OLD HOUSES OF HANSON

Bertha H. Baresel

A drive through Hanson will reward a lover of old houses, for there are many tucked under lofty trees, or surrounded by shrubs and gardens, a little off the road, their well-cared-for condition indicating the love and interest of their owners.

This article will deal briefly with some of the houses built and occupied when this area was the West Parish of Pembroke, before 1820. Men and women of stern, sturdy, industrious characteristics, cleared a way through the wilderness, erected homes, bred large families and founded industries that have prospered through generations.

Very few descendants of the early settlers are living here now, so the following stories are culled from articles written by Miss Evie Drew, papers written by Mr. Henry W. Litchfield, Miss Susan Smith Memorial, and old Parish records.

Perhaps it will be well to start where it all began, at the site of the "Col. Thomas Old Saw Mill" on Indian Head Brook where it flows under the road, near Hanson Town Hall. This dam and mill were erected about 1694 or 5 by Nathaniel Thomas, the first real estate promoter in this territory.

The mill was built for his son Isaac, who married in 1711 Ann Thompson and proceeded to build on the hill overlooking the mill, a log house, called the Block House by his descendants for generations. All that may be seen today of this first home in the wilderness are old apple trees blossoming each spring, a testimony to the fine farm once there.

Ruth Thomas, a daughter of this home married Josiah Cushing, Esq. and their son Captain Josiah married Sarah Hall, daughter of Dr. Jeremiah Hall of Pembroke. Capt. Josiah Cushing built on the top of the hill, the house still standing, a pretentious dwelling in its day, and recently restored by Mr. William Alison. Here the family of Capt. Josiah lived in comfort, served by slaves as were most of the first families. Sarah lived to be 97 years old and told many interesting stories of the old block house, and family traditions. She died in 1861.

Soon after this the house was taken over by the town for an alms house until about the turn of the century when a new place was erected for the town poor, and the old Cushing place was bought by the Kings Daughters and sons as an annex to their vacation home, Gordon Rest.

The house known as Gordon Rest (No. 35) was built for Rev. George Barstow when he came to the West Parish as colleague of Rev. Gad Hitchcock in 1802. It was a fine old colonial residence and has been well kept up, though some of the old features have been eliminated. The "thunder room" which was built because of Mrs. Barstow's fear, is still shown to visitors. This is a dark room in the center of the house where not a ray of light enters. The Rev. Barstow preached to the West Parish people until his death in 1826.

OLD HOUSES OF HANSON Cont.

Not far from Gordon Rest, at 149 Maquan Street, stands the stately old home of Capt. Joseph Smith, (No. 36) third son of Rev. Thomas Smith, second minister of the Pembroke Meeting House. Capt. Joseph spent much of his time as a boy in the family shipyard and went to sea at an early age, advancing rapidly to become master of the ship Old Colony, built in a Pembroke yard. During the Revolutionary War in 1776, he sailed as second officer on the Republic, in use as a privateer, under the Pine Tree flag of Massachusetts. They soon met up with the British transport Julius Caesar, loaded with a valuable cargo. Though the Julius Ceasar was larger and carried more guns than the Republic, she was so heavily loaded, it slowed her; and the attack being a surprise, she surrendered to the Republic whose captain took all officers and men on board as prisoners. He then put second lieutenant Joseph Smith and fourteen sailors aboard the Caesar, with instructions to run her into Boston if possible, if not to run her ashore and set fire to her. A British frigate gave chase and though larger and faster, was unable to capture it because Lieut. Smith's knowledge of Boston Harbor and its rocky islands and shallow channels made it possible for him to take the Caesar in through waters the larger vessel could not navigate, and so brought his charge safely into port, making her fast at Rowe's Wharf.

The cargo was most welcome to Washington and his hungry men. Lt. Smith's share of the prize money was quite a fortune, and part of it was used to buy the farm on Maquan St., which was his home and that of his large family of five daughters and six sons. Joshua, fourth son of Capt. Joseph Smith, another seafaring man, commanded many vessels, including the Old Colony, a ship of which his father had once been captain. He retired to his father's home in Hanson, where he spent the rest of his life,, a public spirited citizen having the confidence of his townspeople. He was twice elected to the Legislature, and was a county commissioner for many years. Always interested in education, he had a large part in founding the Bridgewater Normal School, now Bridgewater Teachers College. His daughter Caroline married Dr. Flavel S. Thomas and their children grew up in this lovely old house. Dr. Thomas was a man of scholarly attainments. He was correspondent for medical and scientific magazines, and the author of several books.

The family was prominent in the work of the West Parish Meeting House as deacons and moderators. His daughters were members of the first Sunday School started by Rev. George Barstow and were teachers later. The daughters were skillful weavers, keeping the family supplied with material for its many needs. A son, Sylvanus, also a seaman, was employed by the Government in 1779 to carry supplies to the Mediterranean during the war with Tripoli.

OLD HOUSES OF HANSON Cont.

The house is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hancock.

The stately colonial dwelling (No. 37) on the corner of High Street and County road was the home of the first pastor in the West Parish, Rev. Gad Hitchcock who ministered to its people for fifty-five years. He was a graduate of Harvard College, a man of exceptional ability who won the love and respect of all his people. He was a man of strong character, noted for his patriotic sentiments, and never afraid to speak in favor of the colonies and the struggle for independence.

His son, and only child, was also a Harvard graduate, having studied medicine, and was the first physician in the parish. He married Sage Bailey of Hanover and was the father of twelve children. He settled on his father's estate and here his children grew up.

The house has changed very little in the years. The porch was on the north side instead of the west as it is today. The east portion of the house seems to be the oldest; probably the east front room has never been changed since the pastor's day. It has the center beam across the ceiling, seats in the windows, a corner cupboard and many other examples of the older houses. A closet at the head of the stairs is still called the skeleton closet, where Dr. Hitchcock hung his skeletons. Dr. Hitchcock was the first school committee, and near the house a little old building is pointed out as the first schoolhouse. "He was a man of much dignity who exerted great influence for the moral and intellectual education of the young." He was a surgeon in the Revolutionary War.

Dr. Calvin Tilden studied medicine with Dr. Hitchcock and married his daughter Catherine; when Dr. Hitchcock was no longer able to continue his profession, Dr. Tilden succeeded to the practice of his father-in-law. He took up residence in the Hitchcock parsonage where he died in 1832. He was the father of eleven children. None of the family to bear the name of Tilden or Hitchcock are living in Hanson today. Mr. and Mrs. William Walkey are the present owners, and have been faithful in keeping the home a place of beauty.

Miss Drew writes interestingly about the Cushing house, (No. 38) at the junction of Liberty and Washington Streets, having spent many hours in neighborly visiting with the descendants of Elijah Cushing, one of the prominent founders of the Parish.

Shortly after his marriage to Debbie Barstow Barker, he built this fine old Colonial residence in 1724. Strong oak timbers cut and trimmed in the nearby forest went into the frame. Between the inside and outside finish there is a solid brick wall, so that today the house stands as true as when erected, so long ago. Inside fine panelling and huge fireplaces please the eye.

OLD HOUSES OF HANSON Cont.

The old landmark has been in four towns due to the change in town lines. It was in Abington until 1727, Hanover until 1754, Pembroke until 1820, since then it has stayed in Hanson. The house was a social center for miles around, Mr. Cushing being representative to the General Court and selectman, with a family of three popular daughters and two sons, with many slaves to carry on, and he entertained lavishly. There were gay house parties and other joyful occasions.

In this house General Benjamin Lincoln, who in the war of the Revolution received the sword of General Cornwallis at Yorktown, won for his bride the daughter, Mary Cushing. The Rev. Daniel Shute, a classmate at Harvard College of Rev. Gad Hitchcock married Deborah Cushing, and Elizabeth became the wife of a Major Cushing of Scituate.

Nathaniel Cushing, one of the sons, married Lucy Turner and built the old colonial house on West Washington St. Captain Elijah, the second son, married into the Thomas family. Tradition says that when his wife walked up the aisle of the West Meeting House on a Sunday in her trailing robe of silk or satin, the train was borne by a colored maid.

One of the slaves was named Lily, and a young son of the family said he thought as much of his black Mammy as of his Mother. When the slaves were freed in Massachusetts, she was offered her freedom, but she chose to remain with the family. She was cared for, and had a seat in the carriage for meetings on Sunday the rest of her life. It was this Elijah Cushing who was captain of a company of men, raised in the West Parish, who marched to Marshfield on the alarm of Apr. 19, 1775. This house is one of the most beautiful in Hanson today and is owned by Mr. & Mrs. Barry Gibson.

Turning right from Washington into Spring Street, there are several very old houses, among them the house known for generations as the Gad Soper place, (No. 39) at 117 Spring Street, now the home of Mrs. Fred Carter. This house is quite conspicuous because of its size and the large barn attached. It is colonial in type; inside the rooms are large and high and the fireplaces have beautiful old iron frames. Mr. Soper used this place for a tavern for many years. It must have been a welcome sight to coach or horseback travelers between Boston and Plymouth. A room on the south side was used as a "tap" room and office. It was entered by a small door convenient to the stable. Shelves still remain on the wall where perhaps "refreshment" was kept. This house was another favorite place for young people to meet for kitchen sprees and dances.

On West Washington near the market is the substantial dwelling that was the home of Cornelius Cobb, who over 180 years ago was the only storekeeper in this section. The store was next to his home, and after his death was remodelled into a house. Mr. John Scales, Hanson town clerk for many years and the last Civil War Veteran, lived here until he died. It has lately been torn down.

OLD HOUSES OF HANSON Cont.

When Mr. Cobb needed supplies he walked to Hingham, boarded a boat there for Boston and returned the same way. He would then hire a Mr. Willett who lived on Page's Hill to drive his team of oxen to Boston and return loaded with Mr. Cobb's purchases, which usually included a hogshead of molasses, a barrel of New England rum, flour, brown sugar, etc.

There were plenty of eager boys around to assist with the unloading, mouths watering for the treat the storekeeper always gave.

This house is in very fine condition and was occupied for many years by a very prominent lawyer of Hanson, Mr. Otis Bonney. Mrs. Bonney was a member of the school committee for years. She was very proud of the "front room" wallpaper which was over one hundred years old. The dwelling is now owned by Mr. A. J. Brennan. (No. 40)

Continuing along West Washington Street and taking a left curve, on the right is the house that was once the home of Joseph B. White the famed horse trader and carriage maker. The house has many signs of antiquity about it, the heavy wide oak timbers were placed in an upright position and tenoned into sills. This place is thought to be over 200 years old. It has been beautifully restored and landscaped, and is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hopkins. (No. 41)

Meandering along for a short way, on Holmes Street is the small house where Eleazer Hamlin and his wife Lydia and their seventeen children lived before the Revolutionary War. A rugged individualist, Eleazer, not satisfied with the usual names for boys named four of them after the four continents, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Twin boys were named Hannibal and Cyrus. The twin, Hannibal, was grandfather of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President in Abraham Lincoln's first term. The Hon. Cyrus was grandfather to the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin, the founder of Roberts College in Turkey.

Asia was the ancestor of Hon. Charles Hamlin of Boston.

After the death of his wife, Lydia Bonney, he sold this house on Holmes Street to Isaac Louden. It was the home of Capt. Samuel Briggs for many years.

In more recent times a family living there became involved in making counterfeit half dollars.

A charming Cape Cod home on High St., (No. 41) belonging now to Mr. Austin Finger, was built in 1748 by John Gould. Wide pine floor boards, beautiful panelling, small-paned windows, the long low living room with its old beams, the huge fireplace with its Dutch oven, present a picture that will delight lovers of antiquity. Four other fireplaces are in use.

Of special interest is the ships staircase leading to the upper rooms. From these rooms the Blue Hills may be seen in the distance. The land was purchased by John Gould from Edward Thomas, grandson of Nathaniel Thomas, secretary for the Major's Purchase.

OLD HOUSES OF HANSON Cont.

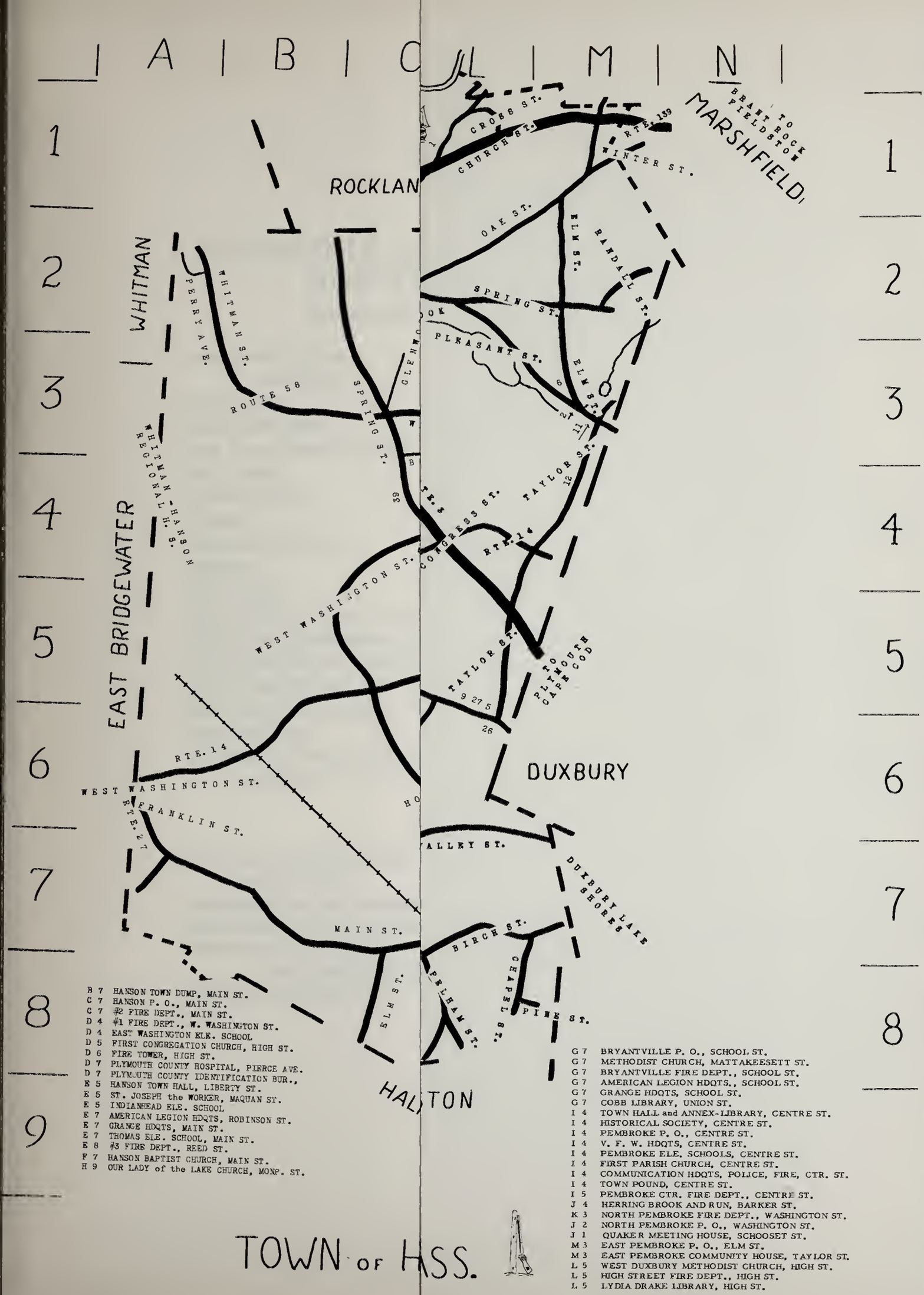
On the corner of Main and High Streets (No. 42) is a large white house. It was once a story and a half Cape Cod house built in the 1780's, later remodeled into the present dwelling. It is now owned and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Reid. This was the boyhood home of Commander Albert Reid, who was in charge of the Navy plane, the first to fly over the Atlantic Ocean, shortly after World War I.

According to tradition a very old ash tree in the front lawn was used as a "lookout" by the Wampanoag Indians, when their Chief Wamsutta followed the trail through here to their headquarters.

In excavating the cellar recently, a 30 foot rock-walled well was found, fed by springs which an authority said could supply pure water for the town in case of fallout pollution.

The Hermitage, the home of Mr. Marcus Urann on Main St., (No. 43) is a very old house. It was built by Lot Phillips, a Revolutionary soldier. It was better known as the Luther Keene house, as for many years he owned and lived in it. Traditionally he was an eccentric man and many stories are told of his peculiarities. The lawn and gardens make a beautiful background for this lovely home.

Here are mentioned only a few of the old family homes in and about Hanson, but they convey the life and times of the days when the West Parish was young and an integral part of the mother-town of Pembroke.


A B C L M N
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
ROCKLAN
MARSHFIELD
WHITMAN
EAST BRIDGEWATER
DUXBURY
HALSTON
TO BRANT ROCK FIELDSTON
CROSS ST.
CHURCH ST.
RTE. 139
WINTER ST.
OAK ST.
ELM ST.
RANDALL ST.
SPRING ST.
PLEASANT ST.
PERRY AVE.
WHITMAN ST.
ROUTE 58
WHITMAN-HANSON REGIONAL H. S.
GLENWOOD
TAYLOR ST.
CONGRESS ST.
RTE. 14
WEST WASHINGTON ST.
TO PLYMOUTH CAPE COD
FRANKLIN ST.
VALLEY ST.
DUXBURY LAKE SHORES
MAIN ST.
BIRCH ST.
ELM ST.
PELHAM ST.
CHAPEL ST.
PINE ST.
B 7 HANSON TOWN DUMP, MAIN ST.
C 7 HANSON P. O., MAIN ST.
C 7 #2 FIRE DEPT., MAIN ST.
D 4 #1 FIRE DEPT., W. WASHINGTON ST.
D 4 EAST WASHINGTON ELE. SCHOOL
D 5 FIRST CONGREGATION CHURCH, HIGH ST.
D 6 FIRE TOWER, HIGH ST.
D 7 PLYMOUTH COUNTY HOSPITAL, PIERCE AVE.
D 7 PLYMOUTH COUNTY IDENTIFICATION BUR.,
E 5 HANSON TOWN HALL, LIBERTY ST.
E 5 ST. JOSEPH the WORKER, MAQUAN ST.
E 5 INDIANHEAD ELE. SCHOOL
E 7 AMERICAN LEGION HDQTS, ROBINSON ST.
E 7 GRANGE HDQTS, MAIN ST.
E 7 THOMAS ELE. SCHOOL, MAIN ST.
E 8 #3 FIRE DEPT., REED ST.
F 7 HANSON BAPTIST CHURCH, MAIN ST.
H 9 OUR LADY of the LAKE CHURCH, MONP. ST.
G 7 BRYANTVILLE P. O., SCHOOL ST.
G 7 METHODIST CHURCH, MATTAKEESETT ST.
G 7 BRYANTVILLE FIRE DEPT., SCHOOL ST.
G 7 AMERICAN LEGION HDQTS., SCHOOL ST.
G 7 GRANGE HDQTS, SCHOOL ST.
G 7 COBB LIBRARY, UNION ST.
I 4 TOWN HALL and ANNEX-LIBRARY, CENTRE ST.
I 4 HISTORICAL SOCIETY, CENTRE ST.
I 4 PEMBROKE P. O., CENTRE ST.
I 4 V. F. W. HDQTS, CENTRE ST.
I 4 PEMBROKE ELE. SCHOOLS, CENTRE ST.
I 4 FIRST PARISH CHURCH, CENTRE ST.
I 4 COMMUNICATION HDQTS, POLICE, FIRE, CTR. ST.
I 4 TOWN POUND, CENTRE ST.
I 5 PEMBROKE CTR. FIRE DEPT., CENTRE ST.
J 4 HERRING BROOK AND RUN, BARKER ST.
K 3 NORTH PEMBROKE FIRE DEPT., WASHINGTON ST.
J 2 NORTH PEMBROKE P. O., WASHINGTON ST.
J 1 QUAKER MEETING HOUSE, SCHOOSET ST.
M 3 EAST PEMBROKE P. O., ELM ST.
M 3 EAST PEMBROKE COMMUNITY HOUSE, TAYLOR ST.
L 5 WEST DUXBURY METHODIST CHURCH, HIGH ST.
L 5 HIGH STREET FIRE DEPT., HIGH ST.
L 5 LYDIA DRAKE LIBRARY, HIGH ST.
TOWN OF HSS.

TOWN OF HANSON, MASS.

TOWN OF PEMBROKE, MASS.

PEMBROKE CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR LEADERS

Marguerite Simpson and Edward Hill

American Legion . . . . . Commander William Lavally
Auxiliary . . . . . Mrs. Luther Peck
Boy Scouts . . . . . Frank Prescott
Camp Fire Girls . . . . . Mrs. Raymond Kelley
East Pembroke Community Club . . . . . Derwood Wadleigh
Girl Youth . . . . . Mrs. Dale Deam
Golden Agers . . . . . Mrs. David Brodie
Grange . . . . . Arthur Ames
Historical Society . . . . . Mrs. Fred W. Doyle, Sr.
Kiwanis . . . . . John D. Walsh, Jr.
Lion's Club . . . . . Toivo Maki
Lydia Drake Library Association . . . . . Mrs. Russell Broadbent
Old Colony Sportmen's Association . . . . . Lee B. Nichols
Parent-Teachers' Association . . . . . Mrs. Edwin Nummelin
Pembroke-Hanson Garden Club . . . . . Mrs. John H. Fagan
Public Health Nursing . . . . . Mrs. James Emmerson
Sewing Circle . . . . . Mrs. Charles Raistrick
Veterans of Foreign Wars . . . . . Commander Henry O'Keefe
Auxiliary . . . . . Mrs. Henry Darsch

CHARTERS

American Legion, Arthur Briggs Church Post No. 143, chartered Aug. 1, 1920
American Legion Auxiliary, Aug. 22, 1924
Pembroke Grange, chartered Nov. 3, 1911
Veterans of Foreign Wars, Gordon B. Northrup Post, No. 9443, chartered June 3, 1947
Auxiliary instituted Dec. 11, 1947

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Indiana Plant
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